

THE DAILY CAIRO BULLETIN.

VOLUME X.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1878.

NEW SERIES--NO. 98

Latest News.

BRONZE JOHN.

THE SCOURGE STILL SWEEPING OVER THE SOUTHERN CITIES.

MEMPHIS PEOPLE ALL ADVISED TO LEAVE THE CITY--FORTY-FIVE NEW CASES AND TEN DEATHS REPORTED.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.—The weather is bright, with cool breezes, counteracting the effects of the blazing sunshine. Yet there is very little in the board of health reports for the last 24 hours to encourage hope beyond the reports by the physicians that proportion of deaths to the number of new cases is gradually lessening. The board of health this morning declared yellow fever epidemic and advised every man, woman and child, white and black, to leave the city at once.

Among the dead of to-day is Mr. John A. Roush, member of the Tennessee legislature, who was one of the most active workers on the citizens relief committee during the epidemic of 1863, and who began work in earnest on the same committee when the fever broke out here last week. Mr. Roush was well and hearty Wednesday evening, was seized with the malady yesterday and died about noon to-day.

Gen. W. J. Smith, ex-member of congress from this district, who went to Grenada on the first outbreak of the fever there, was sent back to Memphis sick last night. His physician, however, reports him prostrated from over-work and exhaustion. He is doing well this evening.

So many ports on the Arkansas and White rivers having quarantined against Memphis, all the packets running up those rivers have laid up, and it is said to-day that the St. Louis packets will stop after next Tuesday from the same cause.

8 P. M.—The board of health reports 46 new cases and 10 deaths from fever in the past 24 hours. Names of the dead:

John A. Roush, aged 44 years.
Maggie Birger, 22 years.
John C. Forbes, 34 years.
E. J. Hill, 45 years.
A. J. Doolan, 42 years.
Emmons Metcalf, 40 years.
Frank Shale, 44 years.
Mrs. E. Hill, 40 years.
August Anderson, 30 years.
Isaac Isaacs, 30 years.

There are six deaths from other causes also reported.

Drs. Marable and Frayer, both of whom have been very successful in the treatment of the disease, are reported to-night to have succumbed to the disease. Their names will appear in to-morrow's issue. Gen. W. J. Smith, reported a doubtful case yesterday, has developed into yellow fever, but is doing well.

Among the deaths reported to-day, are ex-representative John Roush; John C. Forbes, freight agent, and Isaac Isaacs; and among the new cases are Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Holenberg. At a meeting of the board of health this morning it declared the fever epidemic, and ordered all who could do so to leave the city. The Memphis & Charleston railroad has offered transportation to refugees.

LATER.

There is little change to report to-night. The fever still is its victims almost hourly, new cases occurring for the past 24 hours being 45, and deaths 10. Drs. Frayer and Marable were taken to-night. Howards and other relief organizations report the sick doing well and many of them convalescing. Owing to the action of the board of health this morning declaring the fever epidemic and advising all to leave who could do so, about 200 people left the infected district to-day, most of them going to Camp Joe Williams. A. D. Langstaff, vice-president, and J. H. Smith, secretary of the Howard association, requests all parties desirous of making donations for the benefit of the sick, to forward direct to the Howard association of Memphis, receipt of which will be properly acknowledged. The following appeal is made in behalf of the orphans:

To the Catholics Throughout the County:

The scourge of yellow fever is again upon Memphis. Many will be left orphans. St. Peter's asylum in this city is already overcrowded. Substantial sympathy is needed. Please send contributions to Rev. J. A. Kelly, St. Peter's church.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 23.—New cases to-day, 123; deaths, 40. The deaths include 13 children aged from 1 to 7; also 5 aged from 11 to 17 years. Y. A. Woodward, commander grand army of the republic, has succeeded in organizing a relief committee for the purpose of nursing and caring for any comrades who should need their services. The following are the committee: Wm. Wright, A. S. Badger and I. H. Wright. Contributions have been solicited from comrades in other states, and responses so far are quite encouraging.

The committee so far have buried four comrades. B. P. Blanchard, formerly state register of voters and lately a custom-house clerk, died last evening of congestion of the brain, superinduced by fever, after an illness of less than 12 hours. He was buried at Chalmette to-day. Commissioner W. G. Lane, ill with fever is supposed to be out of danger. O. F. Hunsaker is out again. T. V. Copland, late deputy collector has a light attack of fever. Naval Officer Lewis has been requested by Collector Smith to co-operate with him in the enforcement of the against smoking and drinking intoxicating liquors in the custom-house during working hours. The following appeal is made by the Young Men's Christian association.

Having organized into a relief committee, we shall be pleased to be made donors of contributions from friends and communities abroad and our own fellow-citizens for the relief of destitute sick in our city. A prompt response to this appeal will enable us to render efficient aid in this time of special sickness and destitution.

W. C. Raymond, Treasurer.
This association has now in charge over thirty cases. On Thursday night they sent out several nurses, and were today receiv-

ing applications. Some contributions of money have come in, and the organization may be said to be thoroughly under way.

A dispatch from the mayor of Plaquemine to the Howard association says: "We are afflicted with the scourge of yellow fever; new cases occurring constantly; our physicians have more than they can do; we are sadly in need of help; can you send us an experienced physician?"

Many families are found in destitute circumstances, without money or food, with sometimes two or three or more sick. The immediate wants of all such are supplied. The association have sent out in this city two hundred nurses. They estimate their present expenses at \$1,500 to \$2,000 per day. In response to the call, the Howards have sent out physicians and nurses as follows: Grenada, two physicians and fifty nurses; two druggists; Canton, one physician and four nurses; Summit, two nurses; Port Ends, ten physicians, and six nurses; Port Gibson, eight nurses.

A visit to the rooms of the Howard association this evening found President Standenhill, Secretary Southmayd and a number of members of the association on duty, all quite busy attending to applications for relief. Secretary Southmayd stated that 125 applications were made to the association to-day, including many colored people. Five hundred and fifty applications for relief have been made to date. The secretary thinks there are about eleven hundred sick represented by these applications. Besides this, in response to a call from Vicksburg, one physician and twenty nurses will be sent there to-morrow.

A dispatch from Dr. Veasy, at Grenada, says the fever there in the last few days has assumed a milder form.

THE DRESSES AT LADY WALDEGRAVE'S PARTY.

From the London World.

I have been furnished with descriptions of some of the most effective of the ladies' dresses which were worn on Thursday at Strawberry Hill. Lady Delective was attired in a toilette of vert bouteille with magnificent diamonds.

The Duchess of Manchester was black, with a red sash or scarf, diamonds in her hair, and round her neck her celebrated pearls.

Lady Spencer, Lady Castleridge, Lady Clementina Milford, Mrs. Keith Fraser, Mrs. George Forbes, and Mrs. Henry Webster were also in black.

Lady Bollington wore light blue, with a garland of gold ostrich feathers ornamented with large turquoises.

Mrs. Langtry was in white satin, with a golden-brocaded cuirasse, and with her hair very much au naturel.

Mrs. Fred Marshall wore white, as did also Mrs. Arthur Kennard. Mrs. Singleton was in black, trimmed with sprays of hazel nuts and diamonds.

Mrs. Ronalds appeared in a white dress; and like Dame, seemed to have emerged recently from a shower of gold, which, however, had not descended to her feet, as it was remarked that the heels of her shoes were of silver.

Lady Charles Beresford's dress, which was of the color of a coffee-cream, was very much admired; as were also the dresses of Lady Sykes, Mrs. Herbert of Mackross, and Mrs. Albert Sassoon.

HOW A BRAKEMAN SAVED A LIFE.

From the Times Herald.

One day last week Major Rube was coming to Uxley drawing an express train with the W. H. Vanderbilt. Just as he approached one of the small stations he saw the foreman of a section gang standing sideways in the middle of a passenger track, apparently watching a passing freight train. Rube quickly braked his steam whistle, but the noise made by the freight must have drowned it, for the foreman never stirred. Rube continued the signal, whistled for brakes, and reversed, but the man stood still as if in a reverie. The locomotive had approached so near that Rube could hear the brakeman who stood on the top of his train call out to the truckman and see him move his hands desperately as if he feared that he could not save the man. The express was running at a high rate of speed and could not be stopped in time. The old engineer was about to shut his eyes to avoid a sight of this mangled victim, when he saw the brakeman pull off his hat, roll it into a ball and throw it at the man. Fortunately it hit him squarely on the head, and giving a quick, backward motion, the truckman just cleared the rails as the locomotive went thundering by.

THE people of Moscow declare that their great bell shall never be pulled down from its glittering steeple, where it reigns over all other church bells in the world. Its weight is 433,772 pounds, while the other famous bells are light in comparison: St. Paul's, London, 13,000 pounds; Antwerp, 16,000; Oxford, 17,000; York, 24,000; Montreal, 29,000; Rome, 19,000; Bruges, 23,000; Cologne, 25,000; Erfurt, 30,000; English Houses of Parliament, 31,000; Vienna, 40,000; Novgorod, 69,000; Pekin, 136,000; Sams, 34,000; Moscow (its second), 141,000. The great bell of Moscow is 19 feet high and 64 feet round; its noise is tremendous.

THE Paris Union announces that a venerable ecclesiastic of the diocese of Paris, who had been marked out for assassination by the Commune, is now engaged in founding a "Mission of Parloirs." The greater part of those anathematized from Noumea, New Caledonia, now principally in Paris, are in a wretched condition. All their business relations being lost, they find themselves literally outcasts, being deprived even of the prison nourishment. The same clergyman is also co-operating with the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris for the establishment of a mission for "the orphans of the revolt."

NOTICE TO CAIRO SHIPPERS.—Until further notice no more freight of any kind will be received for transportation by the C. St. L. & N. O. R. R. Co., to Abbeville, Coffeeville, Waverly, Duck Hill, Winona, Vaiden, West Durant, Sallis, Kosciusko, Goodman, Vicksburg, Vaughn's, Terry, nor to any point on V. & M. R.R. via Jackson, Miss., or Meridian, Miss. C. T. Ruda, Agent. Cairo, Aug. 24th.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

MR. DAVID T. LINEGAR,

—ON—

THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

ATTURNEY HALL, IN THE CITY OF CAIRO WEDNESDAY NIGHT, AUG. 21, 1878.

Questions of great public importance are constantly pressing upon the citizens of the Republic, and each recurring year brings new and important ones. Sometimes old ones assume a new shape and call for a re-hearing.

In times of excitement it is not unfrequent that the people drift away from fundamental principles and grasp at shadows and contingencies for success or immediate relief.

The people of this country since 1860 have been in one continuous state of excitement.

The presidential campaign of that year is fresh in the memory of many now living, while the four great actors in that memorable campaign have all gone into eternal retirement.

Abraham Lincoln was chosen leader of the Republican party, a party then young and vigorous, composed chiefly of the free-soil elements of the old Whig and Democratic parties, and in its second contest for National preferment.

John Bell was chosen as the leader of the American party, a party composed mainly of the remnants of the old Whig party.

Stephen A. Douglas was chosen as the leader of what may be denominated the moderate or conservative Democrats.

John C. Breckenridge was chosen leader of the ultra pro-slavery Democrats.

Each party pronounced a platform of principles; each avowed strong adherence to the fundamental principles of republican government and the rights of the States.

The Republican party was ultra free-soil anti-slavery and States rights.

The Douglas wing of the Democratic party and the American party were indifferent to the questions of free-soil and slavery.

The Breckenridge wing of the Democratic party was ultra pro-slavery, slave soil and States sovereignty.

The contest of principles lay between Lincoln and Breckenridge, as after events clearly demonstrated.

Mr. Lincoln was chosen president, and when inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, several of the Breckenridge States had declared for State sovereignty, seceded and formed a slave republic and denied and defied the power of the old republic to interfere with them. Soon after other States followed, until all the slave States except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri became members of the Southern Confederacy. Confederate guns were turned upon Fort Sumter, and on 14th of April, 1861, the gallant Anderson was forced to surrender the old fort. President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand men, and they came as men had never come before. The lightning flash gave forth the president's call and the next train that left the railroad station went loaded with brave patriotic men for the camps of rendezvous. Douglas, the great leader sprang to the front, and if he and his followers had been indifferent to the cause of freedom or slavery they were not indifferent to the cause of the old republic. The call was filled not by Republicans alone, but by the Republicans, Democrats and Americans. In twenty-four hours after the fall of Fort Sumter the North was lighted as with a blaze of fire. The old flag was seen floating from almost every business place and residence in our thronged cities and from almost every cabin and cottage in the country, while trains moved on, with brave men, greeted with the tears and tossed kisses of the loved ones that stood by the wayside to cheer them on, seemed to be riding through forests of flags. It was the response of the citizens to the call of the republic—the gathering of the citizen soldiers. But while this was going on at the North the slave States were not less active. The call to arms was as readily responded to at the South as in the North.

The bench, the bar and the pulpit, with one accord endorsed the cause of slavery and applauded the separation. The intelligence, the wealth and the manhood of the South endorsed her cause. Their women cheered their brave men with flowers and kisses, stripped their bosoms of clothing, their floors of carpets to make comfortable the camps of the confederate soldiers. The people of the slave States showed as much earnestness and faith in the cause of the confederacy as did the people of the free States in the cause of the old republic. And while, in my opinion, it was a mistake on judgment on the part of the people of the South, it was none the less earnest and sincere on the part of the masses that engaged in the struggle for its maintenance. It was no longer a contest of reason based upon principles of right. It was an appeal from reason to courage—from the ballot to the bullet. The advocates of slavery and State sovereignty had been beaten at the polls and demanded the wage of battle. The friends of freedom and States rights accepted the challenge and the issue was formed.

On the one side it was slavery and State sovereignty—on the other side freedom and the right of the great republic to maintain its authority over the revolted and seceded States.

I was not, as some have supposed, and many contend, a war against republican institutions, for the slave States retained unsullied their old republican constitutions and formed a general government as republican in form as the one from which they had seceded, notwithstanding it was built upon the sandy foundation of slavery. I need not recount to this audience the particulars of the battles of Bull Run, Belmont, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Antietam, the Five Oaks, Malvern hills, Chickamauga and Lookout Mountain, nor the cries of on to Richmond. It is sufficient that Grant marched through the wilderness and Sherman marched to the sea. Lee surrendered to Grant and Johnson surrendered to Sherman.

man, and the confederacy was no more. The issue was decided and slavery and State sovereignty acknowledged supremacy of the old republic and universal freedom the right of all men. Neither pen nor tongue will ever be able to describe the deeds of valor of those four years of terrible war. It is for this occasion, sufficient to say that it was the contest of brave men on both sides, either side would lose by denying the courage and bravery of the other.

The Government carried on the war to sustain its supremacy over the revolted States and ultimately for the overthrow of slavery.

The war being over new and important questions arose. The status of the late revolted States was to be determined; how far could those who had rebelled against the republic be trusted in the future, were questions of great importance. The government was in the hands of the Republican party. It had the president and two-thirds majority in both houses of congress. The Democratic party did not amount to a checking or disturbing element.

Just at this time the most fatal blow to the future peace and prosperity of the country was struck. Mr. Lincoln who had been chosen and inaugurated to a second term of the presidency, was assassinated, and his large heart and wise counsel was lost to the country in the hour of its greatest need. It was sad to the whole country, but it was saddest to the South. If he had lived to fill out his second term, he would have adopted a policy just to the whole country and humane to the conquered States. His wisdom, his patriotism, his integrity of character were all beyond question, his strict adherence to justice and his high sense of right would have placed his acts and motives beyond criticism. The course of his second administration was clearly indicated by his second inaugural message. It was embraced in three words: love, charity, firmness, and he closed his last inaugural in these words: "With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, for his widow and orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all other nations."

Mr. Lincoln had the wisdom to pronounce what was right, and the firmness to maintain it. If he had lived to carry out his purpose thus announced, of justice to the country and humanity to the conquered States, he would to-day be as much loved at the South as at the North.

Vice-president Johnson was inaugurated president, and while he was a man of great mind and large experience, he was regarded by many as selfish and ambitious. The fact that he was born and raised in a slave State caused distrust of his motives at the North, and the fact that he had deserted the South and adhered to his often expressed love for his country, lost to him the respect and confidence of her people. Acts of his that would, if promulgated by Mr. Lincoln, been sustained by the people, and pronounced just and patriotic, were received with suspicion and distrust, and attributed to selfish motives and a desire upon the part of their author to be returned by the people to the presidency. He was soon engaged in an open war with the Republican congress. The people sympathized with congress, and by unfriendly legislation the presidential office was degraded almost to a sinecure. Constitutional amendments were proposed by congress and made condition precedents to the reorganization of the Southern States. The constitutional amendments were adopted by each of these States, and one by one they were received back into the Union they had left; reorganized and readmitted. They had complied with all the conditions imposed, and upon principle were entitled to the same rights and privileges as the loyal States. They were no longer conquered provinces, but independent States. Universal suffrage had been guaranteed by the adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, and we had every reason to hope that universal peace and a return to civil pursuits.

In this we were disappointed, sadly disappointed. The Southern whites who had been slaveholders and fought in the rebellion did not take kindly to universal suffrage. They refused to acquiesce in the inevitable, and many kind offerings from the North and Northern people were rejected with haughty pride; many good, industrious people who went from the North with good intentions, to make homes in the South were ostracized and their new homes made so unpleasant that they were compelled to abandon them and return to the North. The intelligence and wealth of the South refused for a time to participate in the new order of things and left the reorganized States fields for adventurers, and the adventurers looked there as crows to the carcasses.

The adventurers pandered to the prejudices and excited the fears of the freedmen. They took advantage of their ignorance to reduce them to abject political slavery and the lash of fear produced an obedience unknown to the lash of the overseer. The freedmen, anxious for elevation and political preferment as they naturally would be, were chosen to office without regard to qualifications, not to serve themselves or the people of their States, but to serve more effectually their political masters. South Carolina had a Scott and a Chamberlain; Louisiana a Warmouth and a Kellogg; Georgia a Bullock; Alabama a Spencer; Arkansas a Dorsey and other reorganized States their like. They herded the freedmen at the State capitols and converted the legislative halls into political slave pens, and all laws were made at their bidding. Under the pretext of establishing public schools and the building of railroads and other improvements those States were burdened with debts far beyond their resources. In many instances the school funds were stolen. The public improvements not made, but the public debt was none the less for all that, nor did any of the adventures upon the school fund or the failures of the public improvements. The earnings of the freedmen were hoarded in Freedmen's saving banks, the graineries of their new masters.

In the name of the Republican party and

loyalty to the nation, these States were robbed and plundered as no civilized country ever was before. The ravages of the war were not as devastating as the plundering of the adventurers.

Lord Harpistings when asked if he was not ashamed of his plunderings in India? replied, "no, but when I review my opportunities, I am only astonished at my modesty," and such might reasonably be the answer of the adventurers to-day. I do not intend my language to apply to many good men who have gone South with good intentions to better their own conditions and make better the country in which they reside, but to cross-road politicians and third-rate lawyers, who went South to convert themselves into Governors, U. S. Senators, members of Congress and office holders in general, and whose abilities are signified only in their sudden acquisitions of wealth by oppressing the people they professed to represent. It is a remarkable fact that many of those men have suddenly grown rich, but none have become noted, with all their opportunities for integrity of character or statesmanship. In the senate chamber and in the halls of the house, at Washington, they were only felt by their votes, while at the executive mansion they were exceedingly efficient in the distribution of political favors. It soon became apparent to the intelligence of the South that it could not rest upon its dignity and refuse to participate in the affairs of the States. Under Grant's cry of "Let us have peace," they had no peace. It was easy to stir the prejudice existing between the races—the former master and the former slave. The property holders were kept in a constant state of excitement by exorbitant and unjust taxation, and the freedmen were kept in the belief that their old masters were their sworn enemies and determined at the earliest opportunity to return them to slavery. The freedmen felt no security except when in sight of federal bayonets, they left the farms and plantations and flocked in great numbers to the military stations. Riots, murders and assassinations were the natural results of this distrust. They were frequent in occurrence and shocking to the sense of all good people. The poor and deluded freedmen were generally the victims and sufferers. The cause and crime was all charged upon the native whites, and was generally believed in the Northern States, and used as political capital everywhere, by the Republicans, until the appearance of the Foster-Phelps committee at New Orleans. The report of that committee showed conclusively that the causes and crimes were not all upon one side, and serious doubts were expressed as to the legality of the Kellogg government and it was strongly intimated that it was the government of the returning board and not of the people. The extent of the riots, the causes that led to them, had been greatly exaggerated and falsely reported. The report of this committee was received at the north with astonishment and surprise. It showed to the people the character of the adventurers in Louisiana. It placed the Republican party at great disadvantage. The Republican congress was dissatisfied with the report, and Mr. Wheeler, the present vice-president, was placed at the head of the compromise committee and sent to New Orleans to make peace between the people and the adventurers. Wheeler and his committee met in New Orleans, organized and patched up a peace and made a report that confirmed in the main the report of the Foster-Phelps committee. The Republican party shrugged at the facts stated in these reports, but could not deny the authority. The people of the Southern States, by determined and persistent efforts have regained possession of their State governments, and what has been the result? As the Democrats have come into power the financial condition of the State has been improved. The industries of the people revived, the benefits of the free school extended, taxation lightened, and peace, confidence and good order restored to all classes—no more riots and no more use for federal bayonets in any of the Southern States. The sacrifice of life and property recently has not been in the South, but at the North, and since Wade Hampton was inaugurated in South Carolina, and Nicholls in Louisiana, the federal bayonets have only been used to suppress labor riots at the North and to fight Indians on the frontier; but I shall have more to say of the labor riots of the North farther on.

I have stated that the Republican party was ultra free soil anti-slavery and States right. I need not bring proof that it was ultra free soil anti-slavery for that is conceded; but that it was a States right party many now deny. It has of late years become fashionable to assume that the advocacy of States rights is treason to the nation. We have almost forgotten that we have State government, and such as we have are only in existence for the benefit of the national government at Washington, more dependencies. I once asserted that the national government is encroaching upon the rights of the States, the author of such an assertion becomes an object of suspicion and distrust. This was not the case in the early days of the Republican party, no party in the country was more ultra States rights than the Republican party. It was composed in the beginning, as I have stated, of the free soil elements of old Whig and Democratic parties. It claimed adherence to the doctrines of government as pronounced by Jefferson. The Republicans of Boston in 1839 celebrated the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Lincoln was invited to be present. He was unable to attend, but wrote a letter in which he used this language of Greeley's: "I remember being once amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight with their great coats on, which fight after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same as the two drunken men. But soberly it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this nation."

The first free soil convention was held in 1848, and Martin Van Buren, an old Jeffersonian Democrat, was nominated for the presidency. The second free soil convention was held in 1852, and John I. Hale was

nominated as its candidate for the presidency. Its platform was of the most pronounced States rights.

I read from section three:

"That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, and it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers."

The Republican party was regularly organized as a national party in 1856, and John C. Fremont was chosen as its candidate. Its second national convention was held 1860, and Abraham Lincoln was chosen as its candidate. Its platform pronounced the most ultra States rights doctrine.

I read from its fourth plank:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each state to order and control its domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our own political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext as among the gravest of crimes."

Need I present further evidence in proof of the proposition that the Republican party was ultra States rights? I might multiply evidence, but the character of the evidence offered makes the proof conclusive, and now that the fact is established, may we not inquire whether the Republican party has adhered to the doctrines of its founders. The doctrine of States rights is one of the old questions that at this day demands a rehearing. In the excitement of the last fifteen years, it has been almost entirely lost sight of. Yet it is as essential to the balance of powers between national and State governments to-day as it ever was, equally as essential as it was in 1860, and now let me ask the question, has the Republican party since the close of the war adhered to the doctrine of the party, or has it departed from it? When the Southern States were reorganized and readmitted into the Union of States, they were admitted without limitation, were entitled to all the rights of original States. The general government had no more right to infringe upon the rights of one of those States than upon the right of any of the Northern States. The president had no more power to quarter troops upon Louisiana, South Carolina or Florida than upon Massachusetts or Vermont. In Louisiana a United States judge at midnight issued an order declaring what the judge deemed the rightful State government, and the pernicious and willful usurpation of the rights of the peoples' State was sustained by federal bayonet. The legislature of the State was organized by United States troops. The members elected by the people of the State were compelled to exhibit their credentials to an orderly sergeant of the regular army. In the language of the Republican platform of 1860, was this not among the gravest of crimes? In time of peace the United States government has no right to quarter troops upon any States, except by the consent of the State and then only in times of riot and civil commotion beyond the control of the State, and in accordance with the provisions of the federal constitution. Yet these safeguards of the States and rights of the people have been disregarded, and federal troops quartered upon independent States in violation of the constitution. The quartering of troops in Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina before the elections and the strengthening of the armies there after the elections, to procure and force a false count of votes for presidential electors was a crime that knows no parallel in the history of republican government, and no republican government has long survived the use of bayonets in times of peace.

Monarchies depends upon their armies, republics upon their people, and this republic will not long survive a withdrawal of confidence from the people and a trust in the regular army. These things must be changed, and thank God, they are changing. The people are forcing a recognition of the people. They are determined that the civil authority shall be supreme to the military in time of peace.

The withdrawal of the troops from the South has brought peace to her people. Their homes are quite and their fields are cultivated; they are far more quiet to-day than some of the Northern States, even more quiet than the District of Columbia. No congressional committee to-day, sits in the South to ascertain the cause of disturbance there, while one sits in New York to inquire into the cause of the disturbance among the laboring classes in the North.

The labor question is one of great magnitude in this country. It is one of the questions that is pressing for a hearing in this campaign. Thousands upon thousands of laborers are out of employment. They are at our doors begging for employment, begging for something to eat, begging for something to "tide their nakedness." We see them upon the highways and byways bare-headed and barefooted. The tramp, as he is ignominiously called, is in every community. The army of tramps, as they are deservedly denominated, are marching in every direction; now here is a fact and what is its cause? It is a well settled principle in philosophy that there cannot be an effect without a cause. Up to 1873 the tramps were unknown as a class. Who are they and where do they come from? Does any sane man believe that they are tramps from choice? There has been some sudden convulsion in society that has cast them as scoundrels upon the people; five years ago they were unknown. At that time the Northern Pacific railroad failed, and other railroad enterprises failed, the workshops, foundries and rolling mills failed; the iron and coal mines failed, and these men that are to-day called tramps are the laborers from these railroads; the mechanics from the closed workshops; miners from the closed mines of the country. These are the fountains that have forced these tramps upon the country. These men, in my opinion, are not as many suppose, vagabonds of their own choice. Five years ago many of them were honest laborers, industrious mechanics and delving miners. The crisis of 1873 was not, as many have supposed, a money crisis. It was a labor crisis, and the hard times of to-day are not so much for